

Study on the New Model of College English Teaching under the Setting of Multimodality

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Abstract Currently, the application of the network resources and various means of teaching such as multimedia into the classroom has led to the demonstration of multimodality in college English teaching. This paper analyzes the current status of college English teaching and the existing problems, elaborates the research trends of the theory of multimodal discourse analysis, and aims to explore the question as how to construct college English teaching model from the perspective of multimodal discourse. Under the multimodality-based college English teaching model, teachers should concentrate on cultivating students' multi-literacy, coordinating different modalities, to achieve the teaching objectives.

Keywords Multimodal Discourse, College English Teaching, Multi-literacy, Teaching Model

the domestic Scholar Zhang Delu [1] focused on discussing the use of system-functional linguistic theory to provide theoretical framework for multimodality discourse analysis and research and providing guidance on the selection of effective teaching process and practice for foreign language teaching practice under the condition of modern media technology. This also provides possibility for the establishment of college English teaching mode based on multimodality discourse analysis theory. New College English Course Teaching Requirements issued by Chinese Ministry of Education in 2009 requires colleges and universities to make full use of multimedia and network technologies, together with a new teaching mode to improve the traditional classroom teaching mode mainly involving teachers' instruction. The establishment of multimodality college English classroom teaching mode is conducive to training students' diversified literacy and abilities of listening and speaking and can effectively realize mutual coordination of different modes and jointly achieve the goal of college English teaching.

1. Introduction

Over the last few decades, the world we live in has witnessed significant changes both in the way of communication and in the approach to teaching and learning at colleges, due to the development of information and communication technologies. Currently, college English teaching in China uses a teaching mode combining independent study with computer and multimedia classroom teaching supported by network technology. The constantly increased media in the classroom makes education present a multimodality trend. The popularization of multimedia technology and network technology injects vitality into the reform of English classroom situational teaching. Information transfer mode is no longer confined to a single text. Instead, it includes multiple modes such as audio frequency, video and three-dimensional animation. These modern means enrich semantic expression forms, break the oneness of conventional media and reflects multimodality nature of communication. The ultimate goal of language teaching is to allow learners to know how to use a language for communication in a language environment where allows them to comprehend, practice and use language. In China,

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2.1. Concept and Research Status of Multimodality Discourse

Modality is an abstract language symbol system. Media is the physical device of symbol distribution and physical tool of expressing information. Media makes the abstract modality concrete. For example, visions, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting are five modalities, while eyes, ears, hands, noses and tongues are media. The application of each modality is realized through the corresponding medium. Multimodality is also called as multi-symbol, including spoken language, written language, image, diagrams, space and various kinds of symbol resources used to construct meanings. The application of multimodality is a phenomenon of communication through many kinds of devices and symbol resources. Multimodality is one of the

characteristics of the different discourses in modern society. In the digital information era, these different modalities function similarly in the level of meaning recurrence.

In recent decade, the analysis and application of multimodality in teaching is one of the hot topics in America and Europe. R. Barthes, one of the earliest researchers in multimodality, issued the paper *Rhetoric of the Image* in 1977, during which he explored the interaction between the expression of image and language. New London Group [6] was the first applying multimodality to language teaching. They thought the training of the students' multi-literacy was the main task of language teaching. From then on, the researches concerning multimodality and language teaching began to prevail. Kress & van Leeuwen [5] studied the relationship between modality and media, and put forward the schemes and application principles of training multi-literacy under the setting of multimodality. Royce [9] researched the complementary of different symbols in multimodal discourse and the collaboration of multimodality in second language teaching. Guichon & McLornan [3] probed into the effects of multimodality on second language learners, and put forward the designation principles and ways of the curriculums of computer assisted teaching. Many scholars pay attention to the study of PPT demonstration in class. Fisher [2] posed some questions of the application of PPT in class. Nouri & Shahidy [8] made an empirical study and explored the relativity between the students' attitudes and memorization when teaching the knowledge of theories. Compared with what has been achieved in the West, the study of multimodal discourse in China is at its infancy. The earliest study concerning relationship between multimodality and foreign language teaching are Gu and Hu. Gu [11] distinguished between the two concepts of multimedia study and multimodality study, and constructed a model used to analyze the two kinds of studies. Hu [12] discussed the differences between multimodality semiotics and multimedia semiotics, and introduced computer semiotics with double characteristics of media and modality. Li [13] studied multimodal discourse theory by using the linguistic theory of systematic function. Zhu [10] explored the implications of multimodality to teaching reform in China. Zhang [1] established a comprehensive frame for the analysis of multimodal discourse. He pointed out that the study of multimodality in China was at its initial stage, and especially there were fewer researches on the most frequently used PPT in class. PPT, as a form of multimodality, plays an important role in foreign language teaching and Chinese students' English learning. The study of PPT can support the theory and practice of foreign language teaching in China, and accelerate the process of foreign language teaching reform, enrich the theories of multimodal discourse analysis.

2.2. Theoretical Basis and Exploration of Multimodality College English Teaching Mode

From what has been discussed, multimodality discourse theory could work well for establishing Multimodality

college English teaching practice. Modern college English class has widely used PPT software for multimedia teaching. The use of multimodality discourse theory has provided scientific methods for rational analysis on classroom teaching quality. In this paper, the comprehensive framework of multimodality discourse analysis of Martin [7] and Zhang [1] is adopted as the theoretical basis of multimodality college English teaching mode. Zhu [10] and Zhang [1] described in detail that system-functional linguistic theory has opened new perspectives for multimodality discourse research. According to the research of Martin [7] on multimodality discourse, the theoretical framework of multimodality discourse analysis is mainly composed of basic factors and conditions of system and selection at five levels, i.e., culture, context, meaning, form and media (see table 1).

Table 1. Theoretical Framework of Multimodality Discourse Analysis (Martin, 1992)

Theoretical framework of multimodality discourse analysis	Cultural level	Ideology and types
	Context level	Scope, tenor and mode of discourse
	Meaning level	Discourse meaning, conceptual meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning
	Form level	Different formal systems of meaning, lexical grammatical system of language, visual ideographic object and grammatical system, auditory ideographic sound block and grammatical system, ideographic object and tactile grammatical system and relationship of grammar of each modality
	Media level	Facial expression, gesture, body gesture and action; PPT, laboratory, network platform, material object(projection), sound and simultaneous interpretation room etc.

Zhang [1] conducted a systematic research on multimodality discourse analysis according to Halliday's system-functional linguistic theory and put forward the theoretical framework of comprehensive analysis on multimodality discourse (see fig.1). According to the figure, this framework is divided into four levels: culture, context, content and expression. Content level integrates meaning and form levels of theoretical framework of multimodality discourse analysis put forward by Martin [7] and highlights correlation of formal characteristics of different modalities. It's worth noting that each level of the comprehensive framework of multimodality discourse analysis has coordinated, correlated and complementary relations. Currently, multimodality discourse research still focuses on formal characteristics of different modalities and their relation. This paper attempts to establish multimodality college English teaching mode according to the comprehensive framework of multimodality discourse analysis of Martin [7] and Zhang [1], discusses how to realize mutual coordination and harmonic unification of teachers and students in the college English classroom and culture, situation, content and expression levels, effectively train students' diversified literacy and abilities of listening and speaking and jointly improve teaching efficiency.

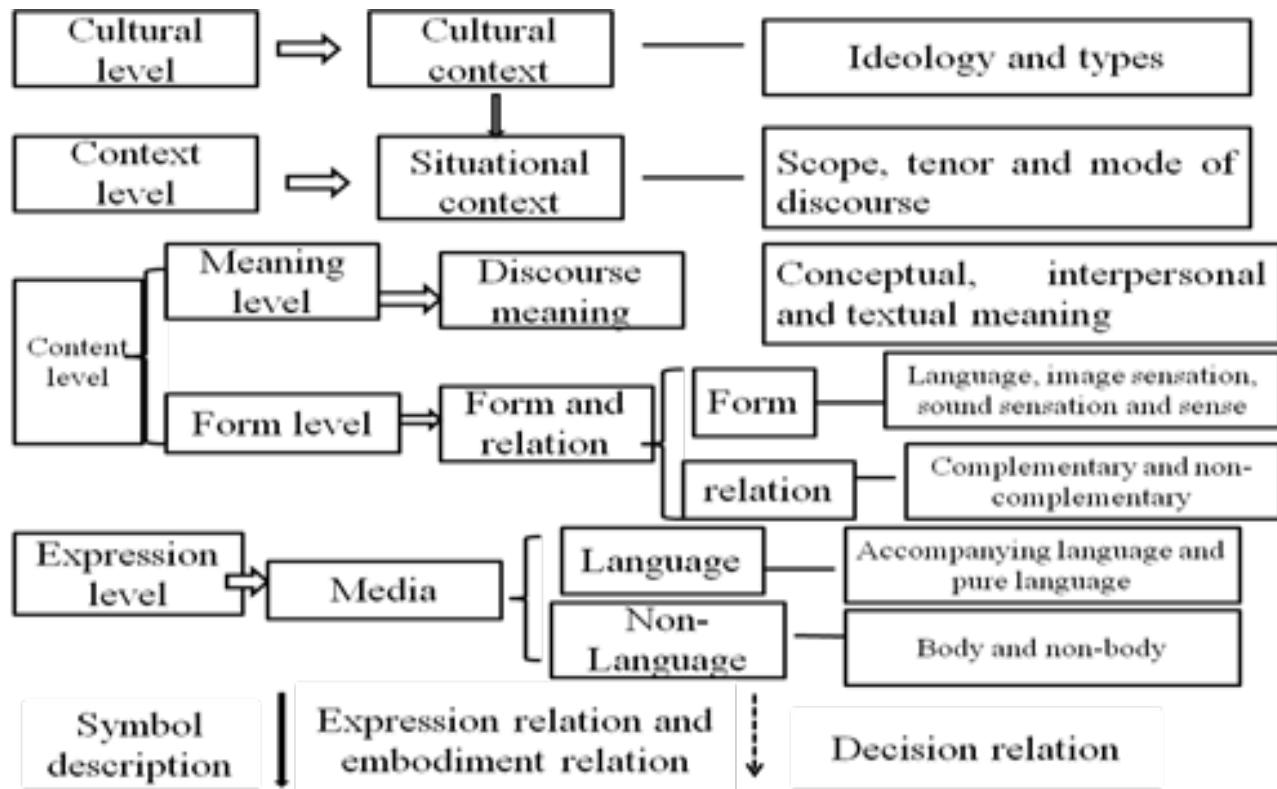


Figure 1. Comprehensive Framework of Multimodality Discourse Analysis (Zhang Delu, 2009)

3. Establishing Multimodality College English Teaching Mode

3.1. Concept of Multimodality College English Teaching Mode

Multimodality college English teaching means that teachers start from the perspective of multimodality discourse analysis, fully understand students' cognitive psychology and their role in class. After that, teachers are supposed to select teaching situation and act as students' self-study guidance. Meanwhile, teachers should construct meaning with the help of multimodality symbolic resources, appropriately handle the coordination of multiple modalities at culture, situation, content and expression levels, integrate their speech, posture and multimodality classroom teaching environment presented by multimedia, through which the harmony among teachers, students and multimedia in college English classroom could be finally realized. Teachers should focus on training students' diversified literacy and ability of comprehensive language application, pay attention to mutual coordination of different modalities and complementation of different teaching means in the process of teaching practice and jointly improve the quality of college English teaching.

3.2. Requirements of Multimodality College English Teaching Mode

In the teaching process, teachers should select the meaning to be expressed according to specific situational

context, including conceptual, interpersonal and textual meanings and help students to construct language discourse ability. To express appropriate meaning, teachers should learn to select the use of each expression level of multiple modalities. In college English teaching, teachers should appropriately use the complementary relationship among discourse scope (fields involved in the teaching content), discourse tenor (state of teaching objects and relationship between teaching objects and instructor) and discourse mode (teaching conditions and site etc.) at the situation level of multiple modalities, because multimodality college English teaching mode involves the coordination of internal media of modalities. In teaching reading and writing, teachers generally use the method of explanation, explain the meaning of discourse clearly and then use living examples for further explanation. Forms of media include book, PPT, oral teaching and question answering and so on. Modalities involved are visual sense (book and PPT) and auditory sense (oral teaching and question answering). For example, in listening and speaking teaching, teachers should make full use of resources provided by multiple modalities at culture, content and expression levels, put real communicative context in class and use images, videos and audios provided by auditory sense and visual sense modalities as actual learning environment, teaching form combining language and non-language use and role play to improve students' ability of using communicative strategies in a real context.

In multimodality college English teaching mode, classroom teaching and learning effect depends on the

coordination of internal media of modalities to a great extent. Language and image modalities are two favorable methods of teachers and students for constructing meaning. Giving a lesson is the coordination of visual sense modality and auditory sense modality. In multimodality discourse theory, language, auditory sense, visual sense and tactile sense are social symbols with their own meaning potential. They should be important modalities for constructing meaning. Teachers should guide students to use multimedia network resources to realize their understanding of knowledge and construction of meaning and meanwhile improve their mastery of language knowledge and ability of constructing language discourse. Teachers should appropriately use PPT resources and multimodality symbols to provide teaching situation, convenience and supplementary conditions for foreign language teaching in situational context in class so as to improve teaching efficiency. For PPT resources wisely used under multimedia, Hu [12] divided various discourses of PPT categories into four types: prompt type, intuitive type, analysis type and persuasion type and divided modalities used in PPT discourse into visual sense modality and auditory sense modality. Multimodality college English mode requires the use of multiple modalities in class to enrich the classroom content. Background music can rapidly color the atmosphere; images can intuitively attract the attention of students; text explanation can help students understand the knowledge content. Teachers' body language and infectious explanations accompanied can improve teaching quality. Hu [12] also considered, "traditional literacy mainly focusing on reading and writing is not enough in multimedia era". Today, with the integration, diversification and technicalization of the current world, it is not only required to train students' reading and writing abilities, but more importantly, it is a must to train their diversified literacy.

Let's take the Integrated Course, a compulsory one in Chinese colleges for example. The teaching objectives of integrated course is to pass on knowledge, introducing culture and training language skills. Teachers will explain the content intensively, and students will do large amount of exercises to consolidate or digest what they are supposed to command. Usually, students are the center of the class and the main media ways are textbooks, multimedia courseware, teachers' teaching activities, students' question-answering activities, so the main form of modalities are vision and hearing. This kind of teaching pattern involves the collaboration between media inside the modality. Courseware shows the important information by using the vivid pictures and the different typefaces. Textbooks act as the supplement by providing the specific information. In the process of teaching, teachers will raise some questions for students to answer. The application of hearing modality needs vision to cooperate. Teachers can judge whether students understand the materials they are studying according to the students' reaction. Therefore, in this kind of teaching model, over two modalities are applied, which accelerates the conveyance of information, and changes the

previous unitary teacher-centered pattern of language teaching with the help of multimedia. The new teaching pattern is free from the constraints of the time and places, which embodies the central role of students and the interaction of learning. One teaching case could be raised to illustrate the importance of multimodal discourse employed in class. In the Text A, Book One of twenty-first century College English, the topic is Conversational Ballgames. In class, the teacher explains the different ballgames by demonstrating some pictures and background information via PPT, and compares them to Japanese-style conversation and English-style conversation. By discussing the different rules of the ballgames, the teacher elaborates the different language styles under the different cultural backgrounds and how the differences lead to a series of interesting results in the interaction between people. Through the demonstration of PPT, the students learn different styles and rules of conversation. Then the teacher divides the students into some group and asks them to discuss the different conversation styles and summarize the corresponding conversational rules and characteristics. After that, the teacher plays a piece of video in which an actress acts as people from different countries speaking different styles of English. The actress speaks with obvious characteristics of different countries and the students can identify the different styles easily. They are American, African, Chinese and Indian. Finally, the teacher poses a question: besides language, what other factors cause to form the conversational style? With the help of the previous video, the students list a series of factors, such as facial expression, body language, way of thinking, clothes and so on. Through the discussion and guidance above, the students understand that language reflects culture, so learning a language, one must learn the culture. Students should develop a right attitude toward language learning. In the process of learning, the students have a good command of this unit under the setting of multimodality.

4. Conclusions

This paper attempts to establish multimodality college English teaching mode based on the comprehensive framework of multimodality discourse analysis of Martin (1992) and Zhang Delu (2009). The research finds that the meaning of multimodality college English teaching mode is that it can integrate language and other relevant meaning resources. We can see not only the role of language system in the meaning exchange process, but also the effect of other symbol systems such as auditory sense, visual sense, picture and tactile sense modalities in this process, thus making the interpretation of discourse meaning more comprehensive and accurate and providing convenience for the realization of teaching situations in foreign language teaching. Research also finds that multimodality college English teaching can allow teachers and students to obtain information through multiple channels and jointly construct the meaning to be

expressed by teachers and the meaning to be mastered by students and is conducive to obtaining the optimal effect of teaching. The establishment of multimodality college English teaching mode cannot be accomplished in an action. It should be tested and improved constantly in the practice of college English teaching. This research aims at throwing a sprat, from which college English teaching practice could be more inspired.

Acknowledgements

This study is supported by the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities under grant No. 3102014RW0023, Higher Education Research Fund under grant No. 2014GJY09 and the 10th Five-years Plan of Education Science of Shaanxi Province 2015 under grant No. SGH140543.

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